EUROPE.

The Dowry of the Princess Louise Before the Lords and Commons.

DISRAEL! ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Life at the Imperial Headquarters at Versailles.

PRESENT CONDITION OF FRANCE.

Dreadful Sufferings of the French Soldiers in Switzerland.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Morehouse, from Liverpool February 16 and Queenstown the 17th, arrived at this port yesterday. brings three days later malis than the Partha, which arrived in Boston on Sunday night.

The library and galleries in the Vatican have been declared to be national property by the Italian Parsecure a different result.

The Levant Herald contradicts on authority the statement recently telegraphed to London of a concentration of Turkish troops on the Danube. Not single regiment (the Herala says) has yet moved. The Italian Chamber of Deputies of the 13th, after boisterous debate and speech, adopted the Ministerial proposal concerning the immunity of Papal residence, by 204 votes against 130.

The Journal de Bruxelles of the 12th pronounces the proclamation of Napoleon III., which is pub-

In consequence of the thaw, the waters of the ca-nal of the Danube have risen, and partly overflowed on the evening of the 12th. The suburbs of Vienna, Leopoldstadt and Roszan are inundated.

In the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on the 11th inst. the President of the Ministry said that the recent letter of Prince Charles was written in a moment of gloomy depression. The Chamber then gave an assurance of fidelity to the Prince and constitution, and it is supposed that the dangers bluted at in the Prince's letter have passed over.

A return of the registered voters and of the numbers who have exercised their privilege would be interesting after the French elections were over. It will probably be found that, out of the whole qualified population of France, not above a third, if so many, will have taken the trouble to express an opinion upon the most important question which a nation was ever called upon to decide. It is said that 140,000 electors, of whom taree-fourths would have vo.ed in the moderate sense, have left Paris without waiting to record their vote.

Paris on the day of the capitulation had meat and bread for eight more days. In these eight days 6,200 horses out of the 20,500 would have been slaughtered. The remainder of 21,300, at the rate of 8,000 per day, would have been just enough for another week. In other words, Paris might have beld out fifteen days longer, if it had consented to

subject itself to greater privations. A large body of the electors of Havre have for-warded a formal protest to the National Assembly asking that the elections in that arrondissement should be declared null and void on account of informality in the lists distributed in the cantons, and that arrangements should be immediately made for

carrying out fresh elections. The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times alleges that the appointment of Mehemet Rushdi Pacha to the Ministry of Finance has given general satisfaction. He adds that while the revenue of Turkey has not proved sufficient to cover the expenditure taxation has not yet reached its last possible limits, and as regards a proper assessment much remains to be done. Constantinople alone could easily contribute £3,000,000 more.

At a recent sitting of the Malta Counce if the Chief Secretary to Government. Sir Victor Hos Iton, made a statement and some remarks thereon 3 howing the financial condition of Malta. In laying before the Council the state of the finances the Ch of Secretary explained the nature and necessity . I the works proposed and the actual financial state of the Island revenues. The statement showed that there was a dencit of about £10,000 to be provided for from

ENGLAND.

Princess Logise's Dowry-The Subject in the

Princess Lotise's Dowry—The Subject in the House of Lords and Commons. In the House of Lords on the evening of the 18th Lord Energy of the 18th Lord Granville then moved an address in answer to the royal message relating to the marriage provision of the Princess Louise. Their lordships, he believed, would gladly snow their duty and affection to her Majesty, and their attachment to the royal family, by cheerfully concurring with the House of Commons in providing a suitable dowry for the Princess.

The Duke of RICHMOND cordially seconded the In the Bulke of Richards Columny Seconded the motion.

Lord Oranmone, while yielding to no one in loyalty and respect for her Majesty's wisdom and virtues, held it to be the cuty of Parliament—hedged round with ceremony as was the Sovereign—to convey the plain truth to her Majesty as to the great disappointment felt by her loyal people that she did not oftener come among them and condescend to be seen by them.

The address was then agreed to nem, also.

In the House of Commons the same day, the

In the House of Commons the same day, the House having gone into committee, the queen's mes-sage relative to the Princess Louise's marriage was read, and

sage relative to the l'incess Louise's marriage was read, and
Mr. Glabstone rose to move a resolution granting an annuity of £2,000 a year te her Royal Highness, which, he explained, would be supplemented in Committee of Supply by the grant of a dowry of £3,000. Assuming with great regret and pain that the motion was not to be passed unanimously, Mr. Gladstone went on to combit the objections which might be rated to it. In marrying her daughter to a subject the Queen had not proceeded without the advice of her responsible Ministers; and she had acted in accordance with the womanly and motherly character which had always led her to choose for her daughters husbands on whose principles she could rely. The practice, too, was not a new one in our Instory, and it was quite agreeable to the usages and social spirit of the country. The provision was not immoderate compared with analogous grants to the daughters of George III., for instances. Replying to the suggestion that the Crown ought to save out of its income for these purposes, he pointed out that, though the Queen's income was large, its application was to a great extent predetermined, and that during the whole of the present reign its economical management had been an example to every household in the country. The civil list, he argued, when settled at the commencement of the reign, did not contemplate provisions of this nature, nor would it be convenient that it should. He pointed out that though the crown lands now produce an income only about equal to the civil list, if they were managed in the same manner as a private estate they would put the Sovereign in possession of the largest income in the country. What, for instance, if hyde Park and the other metropolitan parks were cut up into building plots? But Mr. Gladstone put the proposition on higher grounds, dilating on the political impervance of supporting the dignity of the profiling on minute pecuniary, and on the unwisdom of entering into too minute pecuniary calculations on such an event of the result Mr. Gladstone rose to move a resolution granting annuity of £2,000 a year te her Royal Highness, into too minute pecuniary calculations on such an

he motion was seconded by Mr. Disraelt, and searried by acclamation, though Mr. P. Taylor peared to be rising to speak on it a moment after rr. Dodson had put the question, when it was too

Mr. Digraell and the Relations Between America and England.

America and England.

[From the London Dally News, Feb. 13.]

Mr. Distracil's reference to the attitude of American politicians toward England was the most effective and powerful part of his able speech on Tauraday. The pablic will recognize with Mr. Gladstone Mr. Distracil's poculiar right, derived from his conduct toward the Northern side during the civil war, to rebuke the thoughtlessness of American statesmen. If it were not always made evident that American statesmenship must be judged rather by its deeds than by its words, we should sometimes quite despair of keeping the peace between the two nations. Frestdent Grant Is not in as unconciliatory a mood as his last Message seemed to indicate. After peremptyry speech he takes to dinatory action, and, haying vented his General Schenck at one time seemed to be centing in a hurry to demand in legislande of reasoft. General Schenck at one time seemed to be centing in a hurry to demand in line discussion of the dischance claims to the ulternost faithing. But meanwhile our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government trakes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government trakes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government trakes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire into American graveline our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire in the President graveline our government makes the conciliatory proposat that a Commission shall inquire in

replies:—"B; all means, and let them inquire into those betweer America and England as weil." We cornight recognize this friendliness has generally characterized the conduct of responsible American statesmanship. But white thus admitting and feeing that the real substance of American policy is friendly we can but regret the unfriendliness which continually finds expression in words. Words break no bones: as far as we are concerned we may add that they ruffe no feelings, but they are dangerous nevertheless. As Mr. Bisrael said it is always possible that the American people may really be aroused by the unfriendly language of their leaders, and some overtact may be committed, such as the seizure of the Trent, which public opinion in this country cannot overlook. We do not expect from American politicians quite that excessive courtiesy which European politicians learn in the historic courts of the old World; but we might look for the seit-control and self-knuwledge which ought to belong to an educated people. The large alien population which the American system too hastily enfranchises is probably a source of templation, but it is impossible not to regret that so many responsible persons give themselves vulgar airs to please the vulgar, and imperilitheir self-respect to ensure a passing cheer. It may, indeed, be said, and is said by Americans, that the language of abuse in which the American shat he language of a buse in which the persons give themselves vulgar airs to please the vulgar, and imperilitheir self-respect to ensure a passing cheer. It may, indeed, be said, and is said by Americans, that the language of abuse in which the fact is often echoed from their side, not mercly by their Butlers and Ohanders, but by their Sumners and Grants and by actual votes of their Legislature. We will, however, not dwell on a matter which is after all of only secondary importance. The manners of American statesmen are in some degree the affair of American statesmen are in some degree the affair of all who wish to see free g

sinking of a Cumard steamer in the Mersey.

The Liverpool Courier publishes the particulars of a collision that occurred in the Mersey at dusk on the evening of the 18th instant, which resulted in the sinking of a fine steamer belonging to the Mediterranean fleet of the Cunard Company. The screw steamer Morocco, Captain Leitch, 1,212 tons burden, was proceeding to sea, bound for Constantinepic, with a cargo of fine goods, valued at about £150,000. The Guinen steamer Wyoming, 2,505 tons burden, Captain Whineray, had shortly before come out of the Sandon dock, preparatory to salling to New York next day, and had cast anchor on Egremont Ferry. The Morocco approached in such a position that she was compelled to pass round the stern of the Wyoming, and the pilot was obliged to avoid giving her much of the starboard helm for lear of running into a vessel that was under tow. The result was that as the horocco passed she caught the quarter of the Wyoming, which is a comparatively high vessel, of considerable overlang at the stern. The Morocco being deeply laden and a much smaller vessel was much lower in the water. The effect of the collision was that the stern of the Wyoming swept the Morocco's deck fore and aft on the starboard side as the latter steamed past her. It is supposed also that one blade of the Wyoming's screw projeiler struck the Morocco on her side under water and tore her plates open for some distance along her length. The Morocco began to fill rapidly with water, and it was evident that she must very soon sink. The ulmest alarm prevailed among passengers on board and among persons on the river in the victimity. Four tugboats got hold of the Morocco with the view of beaching her between Egremont and Seacombe, and the greatest expedition was used, but in five influences were extinguished and her machinery was of no use. Eventually she sank in four fathoms of water. She was not wholly submerged, but the water was level with her deck. The Myoming sustained very little damage, and will proceed to sea in her Sinking of a Cunard Steamer in the Mersey

The English Army Estimates.

The army estimates for 1871 and 1872 were issued on the evening of the 13ta. The increase proposed will involve a charge of £2,856,709. There is an increase on staff and regimental charges of £640,000; for divine service of £3,600; for medical establishment of £300; for militia and inspection of reserve forces of £287,300, of volunteer corps, £73,300; of provision and forage, £307,300; of clothing establishishments, £02, £321,000; of manu acturing departments, £905,400; of "works," £288,400, and of military education, £400. The nominal decreases are:—Administration of military law, £16,700; yeomanny cavalry, £200; control establishment, £600; miscellaneous services, £7,500; administration of the army, £23,300. The following statement shows the apportionment of the additional men in the several arms of the service:—The horse artillery has been increased by six batteries, twenty garrison bitteries have been converted into field batteries and the remaining garrison batteries increased in strength. The artillery depot has also been largely increased, and so organized as to admit of the immediate expansion of that branch of the corps which may be needed for active service. Nine regiments of cavalry are taken at a full war strength of men, and all the regiments will consist of four squadrons, all of which will take the field when ordered on active service, and the troops of the engineer train have been strengthened and one troop added for telegraph equipment. All the battalions of finfantry have an establishmen of 850 rank and file as being first for active service. The army service corps has been increased by three companies, two for transport service and one for supply. The army bospital corps has been increased The English Army Estimates. rank and file as being first for active service. The army service corps has been increased by three companies, two for transport service and one for supply. The army hospital corps has been increased in order to improve the arrangements for the internal service of hospitals under the centrol of the medical officers of the army. The Ceylon Rifle Corps will be reduced by two companies on the withdrawal of the treops from Labuan, where they will be replaced by a police force.

sailles-t haracter of the Old Klug-Moltke and Bismarck at Daggers' Points-Position

A correspondent of the London Datty News at Versailles communicates some of the things he heard

there:-The old King, It appears, is by no means happy a The eid King, it appears, is by no means nappy as an emperor. He was only persuaded to accept that title for the sake of his son, "Our Fritz," and he goes about much like some English squire of long descent who has been induced to allow himself the converted into a bran new peer, over persuaded by his ambitious progeny. William is one of guesabout much like some English squire of long descent who has been induced to allow himself to be converted into a bran new peer, over persuaded by his ambilious progeny. William is one of that numerons class of persons endowed with more heart than brains. Putting aside, or regarding rather as the delusion of a diseased brain, his notion that he is an instrument of Heaven, and that he is born to rule over Prussian souls by right divine, the old man is by no means a bad specimen of a good-natired, well-meaning, narrow-minded soldier; and between Bismarck and Moltke he has of late had by no means an easy time. These two worthles, instead of being, as we imagined in Paris, the best of friends, abominate each other. During the slege Moltke would not allow Bismarck to have a seat at any council of war; and in order to return the compliment Bismarch has not allowed Moltke to take any pars in the negotiations respecting the armistice, except on the points which were exclusively military. Bismarck tells the French that had it not been for him Paris would have been utterly destroyed, while Moltke grumbles because it has not been destroyed—an achievement which this falented captain somewhat singularly imagines would fittingly crown his military career. But this is not the only domestic jar which destroys the harmony of the happy German family at versailles. In Prussia it has been the habit from time immemorial for the heir to the throne to coquetie with the liberais, and to be supposed to entertain progressive opinions. The Crown Prince pursues this hereditary policy of the happy German family at versailles. In Prussia it has been the habit from time immemorial for the heir to the throne to coquete with the liberais, and to be supposed to entertain progressive opinions. The Crown Prince pursues this hereditary policy or rather the business man, of the sequence of this divergency of opinion is that Bismarck and "Our Fritz" are very nearly what schoolboys call "cuts," and consequently when the old King des Eismarck's pow

The Condition of France. The London Times of the 13th concludes an arti-

The London Times of the 12th concludes an article on France as follows:—

The next six menths, even if the blessing of peace should be durably realized, will assuredly place in a light transcending that of all previous experience the unspeakable calamities of war. Never before have we had its horrors brought so close to us or on so terrible a scale, and the sequel, with all its incalculation miseries, is still to come. Half France is left with nothing but its soil, and that soil is without seed. Towns, villages, homesteads, have been cut down, bridges demelished, roads destroyed, and, worst of all, agriculture and trade everywhere suspended. It is hard to say how the population lives, or expects to live. The proprietor resceives no rens, the laborer finds no work, money has been swept off by the Germans, and industry, from want of custom and communication together, is fairly at an end. How is all that shattered labric of seclal and commercial life to be restored once indie? When France returns again to the possession of Frenchmen what will ensue? War and its ravages will cease, but the effects of the storm will remain, and a spectacle will be presented such as was never witnessed in Europe since the days of the French revolution. Fortunately, half France has been spared from the direct results of the contest, and the sympathies of Europe will come cle on France as follows:--

actively in aid. We learn from Mr. Capper's letters, what perhaps was not sufficiently understood, how much has already been done by Germany and Switzerland, and certainly the subscribers to the War Victims Fund will have reason to reflect with satisfaction on the work their contributions have now know the worst of the war liself, and that the speedy re-establishment of peace may limit the evil to the dimensions we can discern already. There is scope enough and to spare for all the energies of even international benevolence.

SWITZERLAND.

Horrible Suffering of the Soldiers of Bourbaki's Army-Dropping Down Dead from Exhaustion and Want of Food-Sleeping in

The following are extracts from a private letter eccived from Montreux and published in the London Standard:-

We are all greatly interested about the poor French soldiers who field or refuge across the Swiss frontier when surrounded by the Prassians. They are the remains of Bourbaki's army, and are pouring by thousas alsa slong the different routes through the Jura into Switzeriand. We are told there are about 8,000 aere, all in the most abject, miserable condition imaginable. The Swiss have, or course, disarmed them, and, in a sort of way, made them prisoners, and they are being portlened out to every canton. Those who were to be placed in Chillon did not arrive until Saturday evening. They were obliged to walk all the way from Lausanno, as the railway companies would not allow them to go in the trains because they were so dirty. We heard the most heartrending accounts of them from all quarters; they had to march shooless and stockingless through the snow (which has been very deep all about here) with hardly any clothing to protect them against the biting cold. Many of them fell down dead in the streets of Pontariter from exhaustion and want of food. Late on Saturasy evening, February 4, we became aware of a great oopmotion, and on looking out we saw a plack mass of human beings marching last on the lower road. There were a lew carts and carriages or those who were not allow to an even to the lower road. There were a lew carts and carriages greet commotion, and on looking out we saw a black mass of human beings marching past on the lower road. There were a few carts and carriages for those who were not able to walk, and through the stillness of the night we heard a hollow cough, which is what so many had so hadly in Lausanne, Nurse and the servants ran down to neet them and walked with them to Chillon. There were a great many of the Swiss with them, too. They got into talk with several of the poor solaiers, who told them that for three weeks they had been obliged to sleep, if sleep were possible under such circumstances, on snow, with nothing to cover them, and a fire only, as a great luxury, when they could find a little stray wood. For three successive days they were lighting in snow up to their waists—they in the plain and the Prussians on the surrounding hills—without any munition whatever, and no arms save their bayonets; and, to crown all, to strengthen them for their hard work, they had the bountful supply of two biscuits for their substitutes for their substitutes for their substitutes. With no generals, all disorganized and in confusion, they naturally asked what could they do—obey the orders they received, and rush headlong on to the swords of their enemies? It was desperate work; they tried tor a short time in vain, and then preferred crossing the frontier and leaving the Prussians in undisputed possession of the field. They will be well cared for here; every one has stores of warm clothing and food for them, only waiting to be distributed. The Swiss are coming out well, especially one old woman, who the other night sent up a box fall of stockings, all new and made of beautifully warm wool, with various other articles, which papa values at over fifty frances. On Sunday morning she went down to Childion and gave every soldier a hand-kerchief and some sugar candy for his cough. Papa and some other genutemen got up a subscription for them, and went round to every one in the place. He has been wonderfully successful. In three days they coll

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Diplomatic Correspondence Respecting the Russian Repudiation of the Treaty of 1856.

The Form the London time, Pec. 1, 1, 1500.

The Form the London time, Pec. 1, 1, 1500.

The Form the London of the Fresty of 1, 1501 is published te-day. It consists of 105 pages and contains no lewer than 200 despatches. The difficulties that arose in connection with the attendance of a representative of the property of the propert

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Situation Among the Miners.

An Appeal of Operators for Martial Law-The Minera Determined to Refuse the \$2 50 Basis-Outrages on the Reading Railroad.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 27, 1871. The condition of things in the coal regions re-mains unchanged. Everything is very quiet. The Miners' Journal, organ of the operators, this morning recommends that the operators apply to the Grand Jury to put an end to the present state of affairs. It says :-

affairs. It says:—

The Grand Jury of the county will meet in about ten days, and can then declare this region in a state of disorder. Then legal application can be made to place it under martial aw and the nien ordered to go to work or leave and give place to others that will. If any of these leaders should inserter in any way arrest, try and punish them on the spot. This is a coutest between about 120 operators in favor of the trade of the country, and which will also secure much cheaper rates of transportation on the one side and eight or ten operators who are working with the leaders of the Workingmen's Benovolent Association to keep prices higher than they ought to be. The miners can work at a \$2 50 basis and make better wages, working only about seven hours a day, than other mechanics make who work ten hours. The only party who are really oppressed in this country are the laborers working at the cellicries, whose wages are too low. But the miners are more to blame for that than the operators.

The operators are heartily sick of the long continued inactivity, and it is believed would adopt desperate measures to get things started once more, yet they will not offer anything better than a \$2 50

basis.
The Reading Railroad have offered a reward of \$1,000 for information that will lead to the arres and conviction of the party who obstructed their track on Saturday by plugging a frog near Pottsville. They believe the miners did it, and are making every effort to fascen the crime on them.

John Parker, editor of the Anthracite Monitor. Just informs me that a messenger has arrived who reports that a large and entuusiastic meeting of miners was held at Hazleton on Saturday, and they unanimously agreed to accept no terms but the basis that was in force in 1870, thus publishing their determination to stick to the miners in the Schuyl-gill region.

THE COAL EXCITEMENT.

Who is at Fault, the Miners or the Corporations?—Wages of Miners.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 27.]
The newspapers in all the large cities for all the wock past have been largely occupied with statements made and with proceedings of putalic meetings held by the various parties interested in the anthractic coal trade, as has already been stated in the anthractic coal trade, as a flat already been stated in the columns, the coal operators and the coal carrying companies have united in defence of their respective interests in the trade, as aguinst what they allege to be the damaging effects of the "strikes" of the miners and workmen. The result of the differences up to this time is a deadlock in the trade. Coal production has almost entirely ceased, and in the face of the gradual wasting away of the inmited stocks of coal on hand, the retailers, with the aid of the more sensational writers of the press, are running the prices of coal up on consumers largely, and, as we are constrained to believe, unnecessarily. The best informed in the trade, and those who have had the most to do in adjusting differences, are sangulare in the opinion that resumption of work at the mines will not be many days delayed, and that the stocks of coal at the great centres are abundant, especially for domestic uses, until trade is resumed. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what from day to day has been done in reference to this matter. Suffice to say, so far as the Schulytill region is soncereal, between the workmen of which and the operators there is little to adjust, the difference of wages has, in substance, resolved itself into the comparatively unimportant point of whether the minimum basis for the adjustment of wages shall be two dollars and fitty cents per ton for coal at Port Carbon. The operators offer two dollars and fitty cents per ton, scaling up at a fixed rate per cent, however high the price of coal may advance, and scaling down at the same rate per cent, however high the price of coal may advance, and scaling down are twice of thrice the price fixed as a standard by which to pay for the small amount of work done by miners at day's work. To substantiate this statement the following list of wages paid during the season of 1870 at several colleries in the Lehigh region is given as entirely reliable:—At Ebervale colliery, forty miners, being all who worked the whole year, during which the colliery was in operation, about 230 days, earned an average of \$1,196 70, or an average per day of \$4 60; the highest on the list being \$1,821 and the lowest \$912. At Milnesville colliery, thirty miners, under the same circumstances, carned an average of \$1,114 83, or at an average of \$4,25 per day—the highest on the list being \$1,503 and the lowest \$723. At the Lattimer colliery, working 257 days during the season of 1870, the highest on the list stands \$1,024 37, the next highest \$1,904 32, the lowest at \$614 03 and the next lowest \$024 10. An average of fourteen miners, taken indiscriminately, shows an average of wages of \$4 39 per day. At the Hazleton colliery he average is about the same—the highest being over \$1,900 and the lowest wages were made the colliery was worked \$22 days, and whon the lowest was realized but 222 days. At the Jeudo collieries, thirty-two miners, during the months from May to December Incusive, carned an average of \$5 58 per day. The collieries named represent a production of about 1,200,000 this investigation through all the collieries in all the several coal regions with about the same result. In the face of facts and figure) such as these, and without any question at issue between the operators and miners, work was scopped on the 104 of January tons during the season or 1870. We could follow this investigation through all the collieries in all the several coal regions with about the same result. In the face of facts and figures such as these, and without any question at issue between the operators and miners, work was stopped on the 19th of January last by order of the Grand Council, in secret session. We leave these facts with the reader without comment. The miners, just now, are said to be pecuniarly in poor condition to stand out in idleness, and, besides, great dissatisfaction is represented to exist on the part of the workmen towards the leaders. These two facts favor early resumption of work, and the present high prices of coal, which will be up to and probably above the three dollar basis, will tend materially to stimulate them. The only uniavorable leature of the difference, as it now stands, is the appeal of each party to the public to put the censure on the other. This naturally makes food for the newspapers, and these in turn form oposting opinions that are inconsiderately taken up and discussed with more or less denunciation, to the delay of resumption and to the prejudice of all interested in the trade. On Saturday we had several telegrams from Pottsville, when and where the propositions of operators and carrying companies as expressed in their resolutions adopted at the Philadelphia meeting on Thursday. The first telegram was that they had accepted, but later this report was contradicted, and the matter in difference and at the surrounding towns, and coal by small retail is quoted at exorbitantly high prices. Buther is as yet no panic at Roston nor in the New York papers have worked up quite a panic there is now, seemingly, as wide open as ever. The New York papers have worked up quite a panic there is now occurred by the carrying companies for the week was 44,022 tons, and for the year, from the list of December 1,222,022 tons, showing a decrease of some 758,709 tons on the anthraoite tounage to the cerresponding time last year. The blu

The Paterson Coal Famine.

The Paterson Usal Famine.

The con famine excitament still continues in Paterson, aithough some coal has arrived, which, despite the exorbitant price, has afforded considerable relief. Several of the local dealers and benevolent citizens, have made some noble contributions of coal to families who were sufering for want of fuel, aith agn in this respect the good people of Paters in heye not manifested their usual generosity. A slight cecline in the price yesterday, it is hoped, is, the herald of a still further fail, and everybody prays that the "famine" may be rapidly approaching a termination.

RUTS AND ROMANISM.

Discussion by Methodist Prenchers on Sectal rian Misappropriations of Public Moneys

The Rev. Mr. Landon entertained the Methodist Preachers' Meeting yesterday with an essay on "Ruts," in which he took the ground that there is little new or original in the pulpit preaching of the day. The same thoughts and ideas, clothed, for the most part, in the same language and phraseology. are heard to-day in prayer and preaching that wer heard in our grandfathers' days. He considered this in many respects a mistake and a misfortune. Every age has its own life and its own thoughts, and public teachers should talk up to the new life and the new thoughts, and not run along from year to year and generation to generation in old ruts.

Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR SAW no way of getting out of the ruts but by a daily baptism of the intel-lect and the spirit and careful study of books and people. This, he believed, would give them new people. This, he believed, would give them new ideas, and they could present old trutas in a new garb. Rev. Mr. Janes and Rev. J. N. Schaffer defended the old style of preaching and the ruts. Other ministers also had a word to say on the essay, which all praised.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Rev. Dr. FREMS introduced the following PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas large sums of money and millions in value of real estate have been abstracted from the city proporty and misapplied to various churches and church institutifons, mostly of the Roman Catholic Church; and whereas application as been made or is about to be made to the city government for the appropriation of lands for certain Processant charitate institutions; and whereas all such bestowments upon Protestant institutions are calculated, if not intended, to silence the Protestant press and the Protestant pulpit, and to open the door for still larger appropriations to the Komish Church; therefore

Kesolved, That, on principle, we are opposed to all such misuse of city property; and

Resolved, That we respectfully advise our Methodist Church institutions neither to ask nor accept any such appropriations.

Rev. John E. Seables asked Dr. Ferris what Mothodist lastitutions had applied for such appropriations, and being informed that the managers of the Old Ladies' home either had aiready applied or would do so in a day or two he defended their action. He thought the city was bound to take care of its poor, and if it helped different denominations to do this work it was doing no more than its duty. Protestants bay a large proportion of the taxes and we emitted to some of the benefits. And they might as well take what they can get, masmuch as their refusal to accept any will net prevent appropriations being made to the Roman Catholic Church, but will enable the City Fathers to give that Church Bre.

printions being made to the Roman Catholic Church, but will enable the Chy Fathers to give that Church mere.

Rev. Dr. Crawford preferred to have every reference to the Roman Church climinated from the paper and let the protest go forth upon principle. It looked now as if they objected, not to the apprepriations of money or lands for sectarian uses, but to the difference of the direction in which they wont. He wanted every church to maintain its own institutions.

Dr. Frents said that his idea was to oppose all such appropriations on principle, but at the same time to oppose them as going to the Romash Churca, which last year received from the city and State between four and five hundred thousand dollars, while the Methodist Church received a little over three thousand dollars. He regretted that it had over received or accepted a dollar, and he hoped it would never take another.

The discussion was assuming a wide range, and not likely to lead to an immediate result, whereupon Rev. W. C. Smith moved its reference to a committee of three to consider and report upon it next week. This motion was voted down. Various amendments were then made striking out certain words and phrases which have direct reference to the Roman Catholic Church, but none of which appeared satisfactory to the meeting. Rev. S. H. Brown then moved a substitute for the whole, as follows:—

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Whereas the practice of granting public money and public hands to sectarian churches and institutions has grown up in this city and State; and whereas such grants indice prejudices and are a perversion of public property from its constitutional use, therefore

Resolved, That we enter our protest against any further grants of public property to sectarian uses.

grants of public property to sectarian use.

To this was also added the second resolution, offered by Dr. Ferris, This substitute, however, did not prove satisfactory, and Mr. Smith renewed his motion for a committee of five, which was adopted, and Drs. Ferris, Crawford, Smith, Cattelle and Searles were appointed.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull will enlighten the masses on the now all-important subject of "Constitutional Equality" at Cooper Institute to-morrov

Richard Johnson, who was arrested on Saturday last for burgiary at 337 Broadway, full particulars of which were duly published in the HERALD, was yes-terday committed for trial in default of \$5,000 ball

John Davis, of No. 50 Park street, who had been in the Tombs for some time past charged with stabbing Charles Lane, of 476 Pearl street, was yesterday formally committed to answer for assault and battery instead of being arraigned for murder, as he anticipated. Mr. Lane was badly stabbed in the left breas, but has now almost recovered.

On Wednesday night last the hardware store of Joseph E. Redman, at the corner of Fifty-second street and Third avenue, was entered by three boys, named respectively Charles Sparks, Abraham Gody and Michael O'Brien, and about fifty dollars' worth of soldering irons stolen by them. They were held to ball to await trial.

At the Yorkville Police Court yester Finley was held in default of ball to answer a charge of stealing \$100 worth of silverware from his boarding mistress, Mrs. Jane Young, proprietress of a public house at the corner of 142d street and Eighth

avenue.

He was also charged with stealing ten dollars'
worth of of napkin rings from another of the board-ers, for which he was also held.

Two young men, named John Cunningham, of 152 Forsyth street, and John Smith, of 121 Eldridge street, on Sunday night, met Michael MacMahon in Spring street, near Wooster, and observing that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, took advantage of his condition and took a sliver watch valued at forty-one dollars from his vest pooker. They were arrested by officer Brady, of the Eignth precinct, and yesterday morning held by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, for examination.

Mr. Edward A. Moore, Superintendent of Roads under the Department of Public Works, was made the recipient of a handsome pair of horses on Saturday evening. The presentation came off at Bertholf's, 144th street and Eighth avenue, and was made the occasion of a most pieasant gathering, at which a large number of the owners and admirers of fine horsedesh attended. They all bore testimony to Mr. Moore's zeal and efficiency in keeping the roads and drives in good condition, and the testimonial took the shape, as mentioned above, of a costly pair of horses, behind which Mr. Moore can more fully enjoy the fruits of his labors. The presentation was made by Captain Wilson in a felicitous speech, and responded to by Mr. Moore in the true vom of "an old stager," after which all hands partook of an elegant supper. the recipient of a handsome pair of horses on Sat-

The Central Park Meteorological Department reports for the week ending February 25, 1871, the following atmospheric conditions:-Barometer, mean, 30.103 inches; maximum at nine A. M., February 23 30.103 inches; maximum at nine A. M., February 23, 30.504 inches; minimum at 0h. 0m. A. M., February 19, 29.622 inches; range, .882 inches. Thermometer, mean, 34.7 degrees; maximum at midday, February 25, 58.2 degrees; minimum at seven A. M., February 22, 10.5 degrees; range, 32.7 degrees. February 20, rain fell from nine P. M. to twelve P. M. to the depth of .05 inches; February 21 rain fell from 0h. 0m. A. M. to five A. M. to the depth of .16 inches; making the total amount of water for the week, .22 inches. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was 927 miles.

TWO "BLARSTED BRITISHERS."

Two Seamon from the Steamship Nebraska Figuting, Stabbing and Birling.

James Delaney and AlexandorWindon, two English sallors employed on the steamship Nebraska, lying at pier 46 North river, on Sunday went on a spree together, and returned to the ship about six o'clock in the evening. Shortly after their return to the ship Windoff claims Delancy got two steerage men to hold him, while he beat him in a horriole manner about the head and body, and concluding his ornality by plunging his knire into his knee, indicting a severe and painful wound. During the scrimmage Windom got Delaney's thumb in his mouth, and succeeded in plting it nearly off. Belaney was arrested by officer Maddam, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and yesterday committed by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, in default of \$1,000 hait.

The Dead Among the Living.

The people of Long Island City expressed much indignation yesterday at the manner in which their sanitary interests are disregarded. Scarcely does a night pass that ene or more bodies are not transported across the East river in row boats, and anded on the dock of the Long Island Works Company, where they are received and buried by an undertaker named Munn. The people complain that this is the cause of the prevalence of the disease in their midst. The bodies are kept in the city over night, and driven through the city for burial. It is said that bodies have been kept in a house near a school, where 600 children attend. The Leng Island City featin Board will take action to provent this at their next meeting to-morrows.

DICE AND DEATH.

THE WINNER LOST HIS LIPE.

Examination by the Coroner Yesterday Into the Case of Baumann, Who Was Killed by a Hatchet-The Rowdy Who Killed Him Out on Bail-The Testimony and Verdict-Conflicting Witnesses.

The case of George Baumann, late of 331 West Thirty-seventh street, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of violence inflicted with a hatchet in the hands of Thomas McGrath, at a saoon in West Thirty-sixth street on the evening of the 14th of January, as heretofore published in the HEBALD, was investigated yesterday before Coroner Young, at his office in the City Hail. It had been reported that the blow given by McGrath was the result of a quarrel between deceased and McGrath over divers games of dice which they were throwing for liquor and cigars, in which de-ceased was largely the winner. Two young men, however, who were present at the occurrence, testi-fied that there had been no dice-throwing or quarref between deceased and McGrath on that evening. On the other nard, deceased told his brother and officer Brice that he and McGrath had been throwing dice, and that he (deceased) had won several es, upon the result of which depended the payment for liquor and cigars to Peter McNulty, the

TESTIMONY AND THE VERDICT OF THE JURY. John Baumann, a brother of deceased, living at No. 250 West Thirty-second street, deposed that, hearing his brother was injured, he went to see him in Believue Hospital, and was told by him that he DAD BEEN THROWING DICK

with McGrath, and had won several games from ilm, when McGrath got mad, picked up a hatchet, with which he struck him on the leg; this occurred on the night of the 14th of January, in a basement of

him, when McGrath got mad, picked up a hatchet, with which he struck him on the leg; this occurred on the night of the 14th of January, in a basement of No. 417 West Thirty-sixth street; the witness, at the request of his ocolher, had McGrath arrested.

John Killean, o. No. 255 West Thirty-second street, deposed that he had known deceased for seven years; was in the saidoon at the time deceased was ent; there had been a dea the time deceased was ent; there had been and the time deceased was ent; there had been and the line deceased was ent; there had been and he will be will be will be had been drinking, and

McGrath went to the place wilder the wood was generally enopped and packed up a hatchet which was there and struck the ond of a block on which a barrel lay three times; as he struck the fourin time the deceased moved his knee and received.

A BLOW FROM THE HATCHET;
deceased massitting very close to the block; the top of the block was nearly on a level with deceased knee; there had been no quarrelling between deceased and McGrath previous to the cutting; the witness and alceirath took deceased to a drug store; deceased refused to be taken home and was removed back to the siloon again; do not know who took deceased home; had to carry deceased to the drug store and back, as he was too drunk to walk; deceased refused to go home, as he did not want his mother to know of his being out.

Charles Munker, of 417 West Thirty-eighth street, was present at the time deceased was cut; do not think that McGrath inhended to strike deceased, as he appeared sorry after it was done; there had been no quarrelling between deceased and McGrath previous to the cutting. The testimony of this witness was mostly corroborative of that given by Killean.

Officer Henry Brice, of the Twentieth precinct, testified that deceased hold him that he and McGrath had been throwing dice in a liquor store, and was beating him every game, when AcGrath got made at heing beaten, picked up a hatchet and struck him on the knee;

DECEASED WANTED M'GRA

A DEBENTED NAROR.

A New York Lunatic in Washington-Two Handred Thousand Dollars Found in His . (From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 27.1

iFrom the Washington Chronicic, Feb. 21.]
On Saturday Mr. S. M. Ferrara, a prominent merchant of New York, was removed to the Providence Hospital, suffering from a fit of temporary insanity. Mr. Ferrara arrived in this city on Wednesday last and took rooms at Boyle's Hotel. On Friday he was at the Owen House, and from thence taken the Cartal anadhous it belong discovered. was at the Owen House, and from thence takes to the Central guardhouse, it being discovered that he was suiering from a temporary attack of insanity. On arriving at the gnardhouse he sent after the Spanish Minister and his secretary, to whom he had letters of introduction from the Spanish Consul at New York, and they had him removed to the hospital for medical attendance. The strangest part of the matter is that when Ferrara was examined at the Central station \$200,000 was found upon his person in bonds. Although several reporters called at this station, Lleutenant Skippon, with his usual churlishness, refused any information, and issued an order forbidding any officer to inform a reporter of the fact. What did this mean? We may be able to answer in a few days. What has become of the bonds?

A general army order has been issued as follows:-

A general army order has been issued as follows:—

In consideration of the reduced number of paymasters and plans to carry out the requirements of General Orders, No. 7, 1871, on the recommendation of the Paymaster General, the departments and divisions of chief paymasters, as heretofore designated in orders, are abolished. The Paymaster General will supply the chief paymasters of the departments with the runds necessary for the paymaster feneral will supply the chief paymasters of the departments of chief paymasters will transmit their periodical estimates for funds to the Paymaster General direct.

The Division of the Pacific is for the present excepted from the operation of this order.

Colonel N.W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster General, will assume the duties of Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, relieving Major Henry Prince; Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General, will assume the duties of Chief Paymaster of the Department of the South, relieving Major A. H. Seward; Lieutenant Colone. Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster General, will assume the duties of Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Major F. E. Hunt.

Department commanders and be stationed at the department commanders, unless otherwise directed by their department commanders.

Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, is detached from the Department of the East and will wait orders in this city.

Major J. W. Nichols, paymaster, is detached from

the Department of the East and will wait orders in this city.

Major J. W. Nichols, paymaster, is detached from the Department of the South. He will close and make full return of his reconstruction disburse-ments without delay, and then report to the general commanding the Department of Dakots for duty in that department.

Surgeon MacGruder has been ordered to proceed to St. Louis to attend the officers and their families, examine recruits and give medical attendance at the St. Luis Arsenal.

Commodore Gillespie has been ordered to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Surgeon Du Bois has ceen detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Dictator.

The ordering of Surgeon Kennedy to the Dictator has been revoked.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Yesterday merning Mrs. Levy, living on the third. noor of premises No. 238 William sireet, left her two small children alone in the room while she went out smail children alone in the room while she went out to the grecery store. During her absence Jacob, her son, three years of age, commenced lighting pieces of paper by the fire in the stove, and soon his clothes were in fiames. The child screamed for help, but before assistance could reach him he was so terribly burned all over his body that death en-sued in a few minutes afterwards. The furniture in-the room was also much damaged by fire. Coroner Young subsequently held an inquest on the body.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest at 2,363 Third Coroner Keenan held an Inquest at 2,363 Third avenne over the remains of Mrs. Hannah M. Love, who committed suickie last Friday night by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. Deceased had been in poor health for a long time past, and on several occasions she had threatened to terminate her existence.

On one occasion, some months ago, Mrs. Love attempted to or did jump overboard with the intent to drown herself, but failed in her purpose. She was fifty-three years of age, a native of New York, and has left a family of adult onlidren.